The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,649. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. Annual Subscription in Advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE GLORIANA will positively sail in the beginning of December. All Passengers must be engaged on or before the 28th November.

A few Upper Deck Cabins are still vacant. For passages apply to Captain VAILE or to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

THE first-class fast sailing Ship BERTHE ET LOUISE of 438 Tons Register, having a greater part of her Cargo engaged for Havre, will take a fair Quantity of dead-weight for the above Ports, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
No: 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers at Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a country full of very beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with especial reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days through to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's clerk at Suez to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and ... the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria:—*first-class £10; second-class £8*; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years free. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of two less than three members travelling together: *first-class £12 1/2*; *for head of family*, *second-class £9*; Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class £7*, *second-class £5 10s.*; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars apply to

A. H. HUSSEIKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visés* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,632 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 29th November at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st November 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 4 P.M. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIR, to Surat, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULLERTON, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 25th November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 12 noon positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

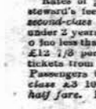
Bombay, 25th November 1863.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavasbana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam-ship MAHARAJ, Captain KINDER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Sudashegheur, Mangalore Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a female of experience, a situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, Limited.

Apply on the premises to

15th October, 1863. BHICOO RABAJEE & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received per Steamer DELHI WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE,	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd Septembe 1863.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Fanlong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personnez, Ainé, Frères & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France).
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,,	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavoured Do, in Quarts	,,	16	8	,, ,,
,, Ditto in Pints	,,	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts	,,	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have and arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
No. 1	Pts.	Black Capsule	35
,, 2	,,	Blue ,,	30
,, 3	,,	,,	16
,, 3	,,	Yellow ,,	26
,, 4	,,	,,	14
,, 4	,,	Green ,,	22
,,	,,	,,	12
Medoc	,,	Red ,,	17
,,	,,	,,	9
Brand Cutler & Co	,,		38
Champagne	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	49
Brand C. & Co.	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	38
,,	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	40
Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	32
,,	,,	,,	30
Sparkling Nonpareil	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	38
,,	,,	,,	40
Hock	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Sparkling 1st Quality	,,	per 2 dozen Pts	32
,,	,,	,,	28
Black Seal	,,		28
Red Seal	,,		24
Port	,,	Pts	12
,,	,,	,,	32
Amontillado	,,	Black Seal	32
Pale Amoroso	,,	,,	30
Light Golden	,,	Green ,,	28
Sherry	,,	Pale Brown ,,	28
,,	,,	Pale Yellow ,,	22
,,	,,	Pale White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)	,,	,,	26
,,	,,	(Yellow ,,	20
Gin Old Tom	,,		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt	,,		22
Rum, Old Jamaica	,,		20
,,	,,	in Glass Bottles	42
Curacoa	,,	Pts	21
,,	,,	White ,, Bottles	42
,,	,,	Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara	,,		40
,,	,,	Pts	21
Cherry Brandy	,,		30
,,	,,	Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, and now on view, the following NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOOD viz.:—
Kid Gloves, very superior.
Ladies' Black and White Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored Glace and Check Silks.
Black and White Glace Silks.
Fancy Silk Robes.
Pink, Blue, White and Black Satin.
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle.
Are place Crap, "in all colors."
Colored Muslin Dresses.
Silk Grenadine Dresses.
Black Barge and Mohair.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Riding Belts for Ladies.
White Flowers.
Fine and Coarse Book Muslins.
Plain White Grenadine.
Plain and Striped Black Muslins.
Half Mourning Muslins.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored French Lawns.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlaton.
Black Silk Velvet.

ALSO,
Daily expected, a large and choice assortment of Millinery, &c., per *City of Carlisle* and Overland.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED,) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2¾ and 2¼.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON THE B X. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THESE DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250 500 and 1,000.
Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandsticker (slide boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Notices.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. H. de COSSE, late Superintendent Telegraph to India Company at Suez, for facilitating the despatch of Telegrams to and from Europe, Messages will be received at their office up to 8 A.M. on the morning of the departure of every English Mail Steamer. Telegram Forms and any information required can be obtained on application to

No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1863. CROSSLEY & Co.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Second Call of Rupees 5½ per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 5½ per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole or any portion of the works required to be done in the erection of a villa residence, Dining Hall, Lodge, Stabling and out-offices to be built on Malabar Hill, Bombay, may inspect the plans and specifications at my office from Saturday the 21st to Friday the 27th inst.:—sealed tenders to be delivered to me not later than 12 o'clock on Saturday the 28th inst.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HENRY BEDFORD, Architect.
3rd Floor, late Royal Hotel, Fort, Bombay, Nov. 19th 1863.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION.—The Annual Collection for this Mission (D.V.,) will be made in the Free Church on the Esplanade, next Lord's Day, after both Services, when Sermons suited to the occasion will be preached—that in the forenoon by the Rev. GEORGE BOWEN, and that in the evening by the Rev. J. G. COOPER.

Bombay, 26th November 1863.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

કિલ્લા પરેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th ,, ,, 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EDWARD LATHAM & Co.
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive and consider the Directors Report. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બી બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless the amount of the Second Call payable on Shares of this Association, together with Interest thereon, at the rate of NINE PER CENT PER ANNUM, from the 15th day of October last, until payment, be paid on or before 4 o'clock P.M. of the 15th day of December next, at the Association's office, No 9, Church Lane, the Shares in respect of which allottees or duly registered transferees shall have failed to pay such Second Call, and Interest within the time and at the place aforesaid, will be liable to be forfeited in manner provided by the Company's articles of Association.

Notice is also hereby given that the transfer by allottees of Shares purporting to be made in contemplation of the receipt for the First Call cannot in any manner, be recognized as such by the Association, and that the Shares allotted to them will be liable to forfeiture, whether they have so transferred them by endorsement or not, and further that the Association will not be responsible to nor will they in any manner recognise any party except allottees, as interested in the Shares in question, until a transfer shall have been executed, and such transfer shall have been duly registered in the Association's Books.—Dated this 17th day of Nov. 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

Directors.

T. T. Lidderdale Esq. M. Keir Esq.
Gavin Steel Esq. Framjee Nusserwanjee Esq.
Medical Referee.—Dr. G. R. Ballingall.
Secretaries and Treasurers.—W. Nicol & Co.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETY are desirous of drawing the attention of the public to this institution, feeling that as it becomes better known, the benefits it offers will be more generally appreciated by persons wishing to insure their lives.

The Society is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives, and it is conducted somewhat on the principle of mutual insurance offices.

The fund is divided into shares and eighths of shares, and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of shares or parts of shares, but not exceeding four entire shares. Shares may be on the life of the subscriber or on that of another person, and the interest in the Society may at any time be transferred or assigned, due notice to that effect being given to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

The principle of the Society is the equal division of the fund accumulated during each year which each Society extends to the holders of policies which have lapsed through the death of persons whose lives were insured.

Each Society lasts for a period of five years, and the institution is permanent by establishing a new Society in succession to each Society as it expires to which existing policies are transferred.

The value of the shares in the Societies already closed were as follows:—

First Society ending 31st December 1833	.....	Rs.	7,469
Second	do. do. 1838	.....	7,476
Third	do. do. 1843	.....	9,708
Fourth	do. do. 1848	.....	9,545
Fifth	do. do. 1853	.....	9, 33
Sixth	do. do. 1858	.....	8,636

and the Directors confidently expect that the value of shares in the Seventh Society terminating on the 31st December will be fully equal to the average of the previous Societies.

Any persons desirous of entering the Society will receive full particulars by applying to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1863.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

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NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.
(As Sung by the Christy's Minstrels.)

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies, *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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FOURTH EDITION.

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For Cash only.
Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

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F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
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BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.
(Just received)
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.

JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season.

Ladies Rich Silk Mantles and Cloaks, Kid and Silk Gloves of all Colours, Cotton and Thread Stockings, Linen Collars, Garters, Fancy Muslin Boddices, Colored Berlin Wool of 12 thread with Canvas to Match, Childrens' Stockings, embroidered long Robe and Frocks, Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, Gentlemens' Collars of the London Season, as also Silk Scarfs, of all fancy colours, Irish Linen for shirt Collars, Scotch Lawn Prince of Wales Handkerchiefs hemmed, Masonic Aprons in improved Cases, as also Ribbons for Royal Arch and Master Mason's Clothing, &c., &c.

Books, &c., for Sale.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designation of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H.M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

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HERBERT & CO.'S
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Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

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Cricketer's Belt	2	0
Imperial Patent Hair Waver (for the young ladies)	10	0

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NOTICE.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for gran

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 28th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do.	2s. 3¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	232 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	1 dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	200	12 do.	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	32 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	55 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	75 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	154 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	29	.....	34 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	4½ prem. [ex-div.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 29,000 } pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	per share }
Times Press Co.	250	.....	.....
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.12½	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittay Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	50 dis.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 75 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	19,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 2,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	200 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
,, Loan 1853-56	93
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cents. Loan	102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Gold, each	Rs. 16-3-8
Sovereigns, England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Bank of England	,, 240
Spanish Dollars	,, 300
Carolus	,, 225
Mexican Dollars	,, 213
German Crowns	,, 208 per 100 pieces.
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 196½
Bar Silver	,, 16 9-9
Gold Leaf	

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£ 3 15. 0d	
,, (Seed)		
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull	Rs. 17 to 18	
To Calcutta and back		

PRICE CURRENT (27th Nov. 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Great New (ready.)	Rs 590 to 605
Broach ,, (ready)	,, 600 to 605
New Jowarsypur, (ready)	,, 600 to 605
New Oomravutlee	,, 570 to 575
New Compta, (ready.)	,, 590 to 595
New Dharwar Rangoon	,, 585 to 6-7
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 565 to 570
New Veeravul	,, 565 to 575
New Khandeish	,, 550 to 565
New Fora chee	,, 575 to 580
New Accote	,, 575 to 580
New Mangalore	,, 575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,420	
TREO—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 8 to 7 9 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 8 to 6 9
Gingelly mixed (Black & White)	,, 32 to 33
Niger	,, 27 to 28

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28th *November* 1863.

OUR Import Market has remained in a dormant state during the past fortnight, owing chiefly to the extreme scarcity of money. In *Cotton Piece Goods* but a trifling business has been done, and owing to the latest unfavourable advices from Liverpool, rates are quoted rather easier, and to effect sales at the moment considerable concessions would require to be made, but as importers seem determined, to hold on firmly until there is an easier feeling in the Money Market, there is no immediate prospect of a considerable decline in rates being established. *Yarns* also are quiet as well as *Metals*.

In the Export Market, business has not been extensive, owing to the same cause, viz., the scarcity of money. *Cotton* has considerably declined in price, in consequence of discouraging advices from Liverpool. *Seeds* are quiet and cheaper.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market has been quiet, and we have no transactions of moment to notice. Business has been, to a great extent, checked for want of money. The last advices from Home have had a very discouraging effect upon our market, and prices shew a downward tendency, but holders are very firm.

YARNS.—During the earlier part of the fortnight, some business was done in Yarns at a fair price, but latterly the market became much quieter, and prices close rather week. Sales are :—

Mule Twist.

10	Bales. 300 lbs.	No. 40	at As. 28½	per lb.
22	,, 300	,, 40	,, 28	
50	,, 300	,, 40	,, 29	(to arr.)
20	,, 300	,, 40	,, 29	(do.)
150	,, 300	,, 40	,, 29½	(do.)
18	,, 300	,, 60	30 1/16	
10	,, 300	,, 60	,, 30½	(to arr.)
7	,, 300	,, 70	,, 31½	(do.)
5	,, 300	,, 80	,, 32½	(do.)
5	,, 300	,, 90	,, 34	(do.)
5	,, 300	,, 100	,, 40	(do.)
10	,, 300	,, 40	,, 28½	

Water Twist.

100	Bales 300 lbs.	No. 20 to 24	at As. 24	
23	,, 300	,, 20	,, 23½	
90	,, 300	,, 16 to 26	,, 24½	
84	,, 300	,, 16 to 20	,, 25	
25	,, 300	,, 30	,, 25	
33	,, 300	,, 30	,, 25½	
50	,, 300	,, 30	,, 29½	(to arr.)
10	,, 300	,, 30	,, 30	
50	,, 300	,, 30	,, 30	(to arr.)
10	,, 300	,, 40	,, 32	

Mock Water.

30	Bales 300	,, 30	,, 27½	
50	,, 300	,, 30	,, 26	(to arr.)
125	,, 300	,, 30	,, 26	(do.)

Imperial.

10	Bales. 400	,, 20	,, 24	
5	,, 400	,, 40	,, 34	(to arr.)

Green.

12	Bales. 400	,, 40	,, 32	
6	,, 400	,, 40	,, 34	(to arr.)

Yellow.

25	Bales. 400	,, 30 to 60	,, 32	
14	,, 400	,, 40 to 50	forth ,, 34	(to arr.)

Turkey Red Twist.

12	Bales. 400	,, 40 to 50	at Rs. 2-5½	

METALS.—This market is in a similar position. For *Copper* the demand is slack, and prices for all descriptions have a downward tendency. *Iron* is less firm, and prices are little easier. *Lead Pigs* have slightly declined in value. In *Steel*, a decline is visible in the low qualities of *Faggots*, while *Tubs* remain unchanged. *Spelter* is firmly maintained. *Tin Plates* are in better request at rather improved rates. Sales :—

400	Cwt.	Copper Ingots	at Rs. 52	0 0 p.cwt
100	,,	Yellow Metal Bottoms	43	0 0
300	,,	Iron British	28	4 0 p.cdy.
35	,,	,, Nail rod round	37	8 0
2200	,,	,, Nail rods	38	0 0
400	Bundles	,, Nail rod squares	28	8 0
2000	Cwt.	,, Sheet	6	0 0 p.cwt.

SUNDRIES.—The following are the sales reported :—

5200	Cask	Red Lead (to arr.)	at Rs. 13	4 0 p.cwt.
200	Cwt.	Ditto	13	2 0

In *Saffon, Cochineal*, and *Coals*, there is no noticeable change.

EXPORT MARKET.

COTTON.—Owing to the last advices from Liverpool, the Market has become quiet, and prices have declined about Rs. 50 to 60 per candy. Transactions are chiefly confined to contracts for future delivery, while for export, little or nothing is being done for want of money. Supplies are coming in pretty freely. *Dhollera* and *Bownuggur* are still the best sort in the market, the others shewing a good deas of black leaf and stain. The sales reported are :

100	Candies	Dhollera	 682	per candy
100	,,	Do. (new)	 662	
150	,,	Do.	 666	
100	,,	Do.	 663	
50	,,	Do.	..... 657½	
150	,,	Do.	 655	
150	,,	Do.	 655	
150	,,	Do.	 655	
50	,,	Do.	 655	
100	,,	Do.	..... 652½	
100	,,	Do.	 650	
100	,,	Do.	 635	
1000	,,	Do.	..... 599 to 600	
200	,,	Do.	..... 598 to 600	
100	,,	Do.	 600	
100	,,	Dharwar Rawgin	ned 685	
300	,,	Do.	 675	without selection

WOOL.—Better qualities have been in demand, and prices are dearer ; inferior sorts are quoted lower.

SEEDS.—*Linseed, Rapeseed*, and *Sesameseed* are less steady and offered at cheaper rates.

COFFEE.—There is very little doing in it at the present rates.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE Money Market has become extremely tight, and the pressure has been increasing daily, so much so that the effects of the crisis on all branches of trade are becoming more widely extended. The rate of discount has advanced to 20 to 24 per cent., but even this quotation is nominal, for the Banks have suspended their lending powers, and will neither discount Bills nor advance money upon Government Paper. It is generally believed that the pressure will not last long, and that relief will be experienced in the month of January next.

Government Securities are entirely neglected, the quotations are nominally for *Fours*, Rs. 92½ ; Rs. 102 for *Fives* ; and Rs. 110 for *Fives-and-a-half*.

Exchange on London.—After some considerable fluctuation, shews a rise, and closes firm at 2s. 2¼d. for *Bank Bills* ; 2s. 3d. for *Credits* ; and 2s. 3¼d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta business has been done at Rs. 96 for sight Bills at which it closes firm.

On China, Bank Bills for 60 days' sight, have been sold at Rs. 215 per 100 dollars.

FREIGHTS.

(From Messrs. Blay and Macintosh's Freight Circular.)

THE almost unprecedented tightness in our money market has seriously interfered with business during the past fortnight, not only preventing transactions in Produce from being entered into, but rendering purchasers unwilling to accept delivery of Cotton previously contracted for, until relief is obtained ; the enormous price which Cotton has reached, of course, makes the tightness more severe. Under these circumstances some irregularity in Cotton freight might not unnaturally be expected. This has not, however, taken place to any great extent, and although lower figures are accepted for future shipment, still for small lots in vessels under engagement, the descended previous rates continue to be paid, while some very favorite ships have even commanded an advance. Vessels on the berth for Liverpool are filling with good speed. For London, cargo offers freely, and an important advance in Seed freight has taken place. For Havre one additional ship has taken the berth. We quote :—

Liverpool	Cotton	£3-15-0	to £4- 5-0
	Seeds	3- 0-0	to 3- 2-6
London	Cotton	£4- 0-0	to £4- 5-0
	Seeds	3-15-0	to 4- 0-0

The following are the reported engagements of the fortnight :—

For Liverpool.—The *Loonia*, 1,150 tons, part cargo £3 10s. *Eliza*, 1,226 tons, and *Athene*, 605 tons, part cargo at £3 17s. 6d. to £4. *Brierley* part cargo at £4-2-6. The *Bates Family*, 990 tons, *Hahneman*, 1,325 tons, *Orissa*, 649 tons, and *Admiral Lyons*, 1,188 tons, are filling at £4 to £4. 5s., while the *Tythonus*, 1,152 tons, *Missouri*, 811 tons, *Japanese*, 792 tons, and *Helen Scott*, 1,117 tons, have obtained £4 5s. to £4 10s.

For Arrival.—The *Stalwart*, 1,220 tons, due about 1st December was let late on the day of our last issue part for fruit cargo at £4. This rate could not now be obtained.

For London.—As anticipated in our last, very high rates have been paid for first class ships. The *Gosforth*, 810 tons, has secured Seeds at £3-10, and for arrival the *Star of India* and *Stamboul*, now due, have engaged their Seeds at £3-15-0. It is expected that Government will shortly invite tenders for the conveyance of Troops home.

For Havre.—The French ship *Berthe et Louise* has obtained part cargo at fr. 112½ per ton. Ships previously on the berth are filling.

Cochin to London.—Ships of suitable size continue much sought after, and as high as £5 round is offered.

For Calcutta and back.—Rs. 22 per ton with port charges is still offered, but without inducing business.

For Moulmain and back.—There is a good demand at Rs. 35 to 40, but no suitable vessels are to be had. Several ships from the Timber Ports are overdue.

Arrivals and Departures.—The *Eliza*, 1,226 tons, has been sold for Rs. 125,000. There are only 3 vessels of this flag in Port under charter to the Teak-ports.

Prospects.—The mail of 3rd instant, with Telegrams to 10th arrived on the evening of 26th and reports a dull Cotton Market at lower prices. This news may cause some decline especially as the amount of overdue tonnage is considerable ; but should better accounts be received by future mails renewed activity will no doubt take place and high rates continue to rule.

Sale.—The American Ship *Eliza*, 1,226 tons, has been sold for Rs. 125,000.

The amount of tonnage in port as compared with the last two years is as follows :—

	1861. Tons.	1862. Tons.	1863. Tons.
Liverpool	25,365	29,115	41,797
London	5,113	7,396	1,603
Not Fixed	27,319	22,934	7,132
Elsewhere	8,249	7,190	7,680
Total	66,046	66,644	61,212

The *Arrivals* have been 12,515 tons, and the *Departures* 12,374 tons.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 27	Englishman	Hardwick	Aden 15 Oct.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat 26 Nov.
	Pilot (s)	Moylan	Surat 26 Nov.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee 25 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 27	Euphemus	Profumo	Calcutta.
	Peri	Nacoda	Malabar.
	Parsee	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Englishman*, from Aden.—Lieut. and Mrs Douglas ; Mr. Campbell ; 68 Coolies and 3 natives.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat—Lieut. Kaehill ; and 150 deck.

Per Steamer *Pilot*, from Surat.—50 deck.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Gubbay ; Mr. and Mrs. Esason ; Mrs. Nissim ; Mr. Walker ; Mr. Brewin ; Mr. Jefferys ; Mr. Hepsley ; Mr. Schmidt ; Mr. Milner ; Mr. Hewitt ; 13 deck ; 56 Convicts and Sepoys ; 3 children ; 4 Soldiers 18th and 108th Regiments.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *Tilly*, R. Taunton, bound to Kurrachee.
Brig *Peri*, Moideen Cotty, bound to Chitlac in Malabar.
Ship *Minnehaha*, W. Morgan, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Parsee*, Nacoda bound to Zanzibar.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.
Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Surat.
Steamer *Arrotoon Apear*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Gosforth*, for London.
Ship *Shah Jehan*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Glorians—5 packages fishmaws, 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Ebram Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—50 bales cotton. 175 cwt., Assaria Virjee ; 55 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Husraz Curamsy.

Maharatha.—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt ; Nanabhoy Luckmechund ; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Moorajee Pemjee.

Elenore.—1,000 bundles coir yarn, 157½ cwt., Kessowdass Gocaldass ; 260 bales cotton, 910 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Clyde.—166 bags linseed, 249 cwt. ; 86 bags gingillyseed, 129 cwt, Govind Hurry.

Hahneman.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Oriental.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Nanjee Mumud Son and Co.

Annot Lyle.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nasserwanjee Jamsetjee.

J. J. Mitchell.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Nagurdass Purmanund ; 100 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Bailoo.

Eliza.—475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt, Vundravun Mooljee ; 450 bales cotton, 1,575 Soonderjee Dyall ; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Lalljee Khimjee ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Anundjee Jeatha.

Charger.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Helen Scott.—2 boxes rose water, M. and Muncherjee Hirjeebhoy and Co.

E. Ann Bright.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Admiral Lyon.—140 bales cotton, 493½ cwt., Curumshund Pemchund.

Merchant Prince.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Naroonjee and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Varjeevun Valubdass.

Peru.—61 bales manjeeth, 194 cwt. 2 qrs., 13 lbs., Hassum Moosa ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., F. Chambers.

Sir John Mandeville.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Luckmeerow Mullarow ; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Dewchund Parpia ; 1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Gimpurdown.—125 bales cotton, 375 cwt., Ravegur Coovercur ; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Pranjeevun Nepjee.

Indian Queen.—29 bales cotton, 101½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co. ; 175 bundles hemp, 100 cwt., Ludha Madowjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tewrbhovun Jugjeevun ; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

For Havre.

Naval Brigade.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Munjee Ramjee Ramjee ; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.

B. et Louise.—830 bags linseed, 1,245 cwt., Pudomsee Visrjee.

Roxana.—40 bales cotton. 140 cwt., Nesserwanjee Coovercjee.

Duc de Malacoff.—20 packages coffee, 42½ cwt. ; 86 bales orchillaweed, 292 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., Vithaldass Narotumdass

For Penang.

Steamer *Viola.*—1 case pianoforte, Herbert and Co.
Steamer *China.*—1 box Company's rupees, Forbes and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *China.*—1 bundle shawls, 12 pieces, Hajee Mirza Shaffee Mashkee.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 box sample of cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 5 chests Cashmere shawls, 60 pieces, Mahomud Ramjee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Viola.*—3 cases printed book, Jafferjee Noordia and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—3 chests C. shawls, 29 pieces, Nundram Ramchuppurtab ; 4 chests C. shawls, 40 pieces, Heeramund Lallchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—1 box silks, handkerchiefs, 100 corges, Goolam Hoosein Suruty ; 1 case Millinery Remington and Co. 1 case silk goods, Ramlall Bhugchund.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Shureeram Dowlutram ; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Neney and Co. ; 18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co. ; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, David Sesseon and Co.

Steamer *China.*—1 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Jursetjee and Co. ; 1 box gorocchundun, 30 lbs., Manockjee Nesserwanjee ; 185 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 81 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Huttonjee Eduljee ; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Manockjee Nesserwanjee ; 22 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dorabjee Ghandy and Co. ; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Khatesidass Jokeeram ; 194 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus ; 32 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath.

Steamer *Viola.*—23 packages sharkfins, 60 cwt. 21 lbs., Ladwick Daitoo ; 15 cases red raisin, 32½ cwt., Esmail Ahmud Moonsy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *China.*—30 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 9 chests M. opium, each, J. Ramjus.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Glorians.—2 cases Indian condiments, Pestonjee Jewanjee and Co. ; 3,240 pieces E. cloth, 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., Mandchordass Bhugwandass ; 19 chests olibanum, 4½ cwt., Mooljee Jairaz.

Gosforth.—1,800 bags linseed, 2,700 cwt., Sudasaw Martin.

For Liverpool.

Indian Queen.—75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vunsjee Ludha.

Flying Venus.—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Rowjee Soorjee.

Helen Scott.—7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Harry Bhanjee ; 59 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jairaz Sewjee.

Sir John Mandeville.—250 bales cotton 875 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.

E. Ann Bright.—295 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 130 bags sun seed, 195 cwt., Jairam Viram ; 126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Dhanjeebhoy Nusserwanjee.

Athene.—54 bales cotton. 182 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. ; 275 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

City of Shanghai.—300 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

J. J. Mitchell.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dyal Khimjee.

Merchant Prince.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Thakersey Dewjee ; 125 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Purbhoobhoy Nagurdass ; 226 bales cotton, 791 cwt., Lalloobhoy Manecklall.

Elephalet Greely.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Charger.—150 bundles hemp, 525 cwt., Megjee Mooljee ; 125 bales wool, 375 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Lejeebhoy Bomjeebhoy.

Camp reboen.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Remington and Co. ; 85 bales cotton, 280 cwt., S. Taylor and Co.

India.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Thakersy Samjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jairaz Mooljee ; 71 bales cotton, 248½ cwt., Purbhooby Nagurbhoy ; 61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Japanese.—225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Woomersee Velljee.

Orissa.—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Vurudkur Pemjee ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Tythonus.—10½ bales cotton, 36¾ cwt., Comber, Son & Co.

Hahneman.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Annot Lyle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dorabjee Framjee Ghandy ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Bharmull Furbutt and Co. ; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Macindoe Rogers and Co. ; 300 bundles sunseeed, 150 cwt., Jairam Viramu.

Bates Family.—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Keesowjee Chuttoor ; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Doolubram Furbhoodass ; 45 bales wool, 157½ cwt., Narroe Bhugwandass.

Peru.—1 bale wool, 3 cwt., Soonderjee Ragowjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; half bale cotton, 1½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Mooney.

Eliza.—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Sudasshaw Martin.

Maharatta.—80 bales cotton, 240 cwt., Khatow Khimjee ; 2 cases tortoise shell, 146 lbs., Moolraz Premjee ; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Manockhand.

For Havre.

Duc de Malakoff.—50 bales cotton, 17 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Ville de Lima.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Naval Brigade.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 box sundries, H. M. Sullamon and Co. ; 1 bundle Cashmere shawls, 59 piece, Hajee Zunnell Aboodin ; 1 box China silk pieces, Geddum and Co. ; 1 box C. shawls, 2 pieces, Forbes and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abraham and Co., 45 chests M. opium, 139 lbs., Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 7½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Allisonbhoy Hubbibhoy.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—49 packages fishmaws, 15½ cwt., 36 packages sharkfins, 11½ cwt., Casumbhoy Ahmedbhoy ; 4 packages sundries, Khumeesaw Jooma ; 65 packages sharkfins, 180 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Khanombhomed Hubbibhoy ; 175 bundles olibanum, 218½ cwt., Rowse Hurjar.

Steamer *United Service.*—13 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co. ; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *China.*—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 18, announced the arrivals of the *Winchester*, Gideon, from Shanghai 21st Aug., touched at Hong Kong, and Singapore, dates not mentioned, *Shannon*, Daniells, from London 15th Aug. ; *Seaforth*, William Hall, from Colombo 20th Oct., *Porchester*, Walsh, from Colombo 20th Oct., *Sydenham*, Yeoh, from Kingston 17th July ; to be at Mauritius 26th Oct. and Madras 1st Nov. ; *Monmouthshire, Art Union, Templar. Childwall Abbey Natholes*, and *Scottish Chief*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Ducat, Captain C. M., Staff Corps, from England.
Tennant, Lieutenant J. T., 108th Regiment, to join, from England.
Wyllie, Ensign R. J. H., 103rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Pany, Lieutenant F., 74th Hylanders, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to join, from England.
Lane, Major, 21st Hussars, to join, from England.
Morne, Captain. 2nd Sind Horse, to join, from Jacobabad.
Glyn, Colonel, 2nd B. Rifle Brigade, to join, from England.
Brown, Lieutenant M. G., 5th B. R. H. Artillery, to join, from England.
West, Lieutenant G. W., Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Rigby, Lieut. Colonel P., Staff Corps, to join from England.
Dick Major W. A. 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to join, from England.
Hon'ble Plunkett, Lieutenant Colonel C. D., 1st Royals, to join, from England.
Cahill Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. S., 4th Regiment N. I., to join, from Surat.
Scott, Major W., Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Sunders, Lieutenant G. N., late 24th Bengal N. I., to join, from England.
Gille pie, Captain R. R., 106th Light Infantry, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Reid, Captain J. H., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.
Cahill, Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. S., to join, to Ahmednuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 27TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. The annual Native General Invaliding Committee, of which the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals is President, is dissolved.

2. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Hospital, Colaba Sanitarium, to examine and report upon some clothing refused to be taken in charge by the Medical Officer.

President.—Surgeon Major Trestrail 18th Regiment N. I.
Members.—Surgeon Nicholson, 21st Regiment N. I., Assistant Surgeon Watt, 103rd Regiment.

3. Agreeably to Government Notification, dated 23rd instant republished, the order dated 21st instant issued by the Honorable the President in Council on the occasion of the lamented death of the Right Honorable James. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B., and G. M. S. J., Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India. Fifty-two minute guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-morrow, commencing at 4-27 P. M., the last gun to be fired and the flag at the castle to be dropped as the sun sets.

4. With reference to paras 1 and 2 of yesterday's date, the escort therein attached to the 103rd Regiment will be sent to rejoin by the 9 P. M., train tomorrow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 26th Nov. 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the native language as follows :—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Lieut. H. B. McNeill, General List, attached to 3rd Regiment Sind Horse.
Ensign A. H. Mayhew, 109th Foot.
Captain C. D. Macleod, Cadre 31st N.I., attached to 12th Regiment N.I.
Lieut. H. T. Bulkley, General List, attached to 2nd Gr. Regiment N.I.
Lieut. C. F. L. Way 24th Regiment N.I.
Captain R. D. Hassard, Cadre 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry.
Lieuts J. M. Heath, General List, attached to 25th Regiment N.I.I.
Lieut. J. B. Lawrence 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

The services of Serjeant D. Henry of the Sappers and Miners are placed at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department.

Assistant Surgeon T. E. P. Martin is appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Sanderson.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the wives and families of the undermentioned Soldiers who have been ordered home on Court Martial duty be sent to join the General Depot under divisional arrangements in view to their being provided with a passage to England by the earliest opportunity.

6th Dragoons.—Serjeant John Gibson, Lance Serjeant Henry Cook, Private George Tetley.

Letters to the Editor.

DISCREDITABLE DELAY IN THE PAYMENT OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,—It is not long since Sir M. Sausse commented on the irregularity with which subordinates of the Government Telegraph Department are paid, and the evils attendent through such gross neglect on the part of the officers of that department. I shall therefore esteem it a favor if you will, for the sake of the unfortunate individuals of that Department, bring to the notice of the public through your valuable columns, that the comments of such men,

missions of the Free Church. The doctor was appointed corresponding member for the synod with the Assembly's Committee on Foreign Missions.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant, Oct.* 30.

CHRISTYS MINSTRELS.

A DELIGHTED audience assembled at the Director's Benefit last night. And we are happy to announce the same good feeling existed to the company, that has marked their success during their stay previous to the opera. Mr. Smith made his appearance, and said,—Ladies and Gentlemen, as this is the last opportunity the Christy's will have the pleasure of appearing before you this season, it would be ungrateful on my part were I not to thank you for the handsome manner in which you have patronised them during their short stay. Many unforseen incidents have marred, in a measure, our success since opening. Notwithstanding I am proud to say we have done remarkably well, the Company treated in the most kind manner, and their professional abilities rated far higher than could reasonably be expected; we shall leave you on the morning of the 29th for Madras, where. I am happy to say, his Excellency Sir Wm. Dennison has given his patronage to the entertainments, also giving us the use of the Bangueting Hall for the concert. And I hope at no distant period we may return and cultivate the acquaintance of the few friends we have made during our short stay.

Should we do so you can rest assured the Company and your humble servant will endeavour to contribute all in their power for the gratification and amusement of an audience whose liberality will not be forgotten by the Christy's Minstrels.

We have much pleasure in according our meed of praise to this really talented Company, and cannot refrain from again expressing our regret at their short stay. In our business transactions with Mr. Smith and the Minstrels we have found them, as worthy of praise as they are rich in professional ability.

WEATHER AND HEALTH REPORT OF THE COLLECTORATE OF SATTARA.

For the fortnight ending 15th November 1863.

During the fortnight under report no rain has fallen throughout the Collectorate. The reaping of the Khurreef Crops has been nearly completed. The Rubbee Crops were in good condition in all the districts with the exception of those in light soils, which, unless there should be an immediate and copious fall of rain, will, it is feared, suffer serious damage. The public health has been good except in Satun and Koregaum, where Cholera existed to a slight extent.

DHARWAR AND HOOBLEE.—No rain fell in these Talooks, the Jowarree and other Crops, with the exception of seven villages where they were attacked with grubs; were doing well, rice was indifferent, health good. In Kurujgy no rain had fallen, the Jowaree and other early Crops were indifferent in some villages, in some attacked by grubs, and in others had withered, the late crops sown are also sickly, while in some villages they have not been sown at all for want of moisture, health good. In Nowlgoond the poorer classes of people have commenced to desert their houses, and are migrating from the dearness of food, health good. Bunkapoor, Haugul, Ranebednoor and Roan, no rain, the Jowaree and other Crops were indifferent in some villages, in some attacked with grubs and in others had withered, the late Crops sown are also sickly, while in some villages they have not been sown for want of moisture. Fever and Ague, Small Pox and Cattle disease prevailed. In Kulgetgy and Kode no rain, the rice and Sugar cane Crops were in good condition where irrigated, but withering elsewhere. Jowaree &c. is thriving. Fever and Ague and Cattle disease prevailed in most villages. In Dumbul, no rain the Jowaree and Bajree Crops were getting reaped, and sowing of the late Crops in some places is progressing, but in some they have not been sown for want of moisture. Cotton in good condition. Health good.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following Statement, showing the Gross and Net Collections on account of Income Tax and Stamp Revenue of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, Indore, and Nimar, during the month of October 1863, is published by Government :—

	Rs.
Income Tax	1,88,686
Deduct Refund	3,408
Net Amount	1,85,278
	Rs.
Stamps	3,91,918
Deduct Refund	4,236
Net Amount	3,87,682

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th Nov. 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 18,829.			
Amount ..... Rs.	18,621	11	1
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount ..... ,,	14,241	8	0
Total Rs....	32,863	3	1

Corresponding Week last year, open 167¼ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 21,134.			
Amount ..... Rs.	15,661	3	11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount ..... ,,	6,676	8	9
Total Rs....	22,337	12	8

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Cause for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccondjee and another for hearing. (Part heard.)

C. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.

27th November 1863.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suit for Settlement of Issues.

481 Wittul Gopal *vs.* Ardaseer Byramjee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

306 Govind Pandoorung *vs.* Moroba Ramchunder and others. (Part heard.)

342 Sowabjee Rustomjee *vs.* Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

343 The same *vs.* Ebrahim Meya bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

344 Shah Vundravundass Jumnadass *vs.* Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

345 The same *vs.* the same.

346 The same *vs.* the same.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 27th November 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—26TH NOV.

(BEFORE J. F. HOGE, ESQ.)

Khayroz Gopall vs. Thakersey Shamjee

In this action the plantiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 42, being the amount of money received by defendant to plantiff's use. The plaint also included the sum of Rs. 200, being the amount of damages for breach of an agreement made between the plaintiff and defendant, dated the 7th day of October 1862.

Mr. Cooper appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

Mr. Cooper, in opening the case stated, that the claim in this action consisted of two items. The first was that the plaintiff deposited with the defendant Rs. 300, and under a contract paper dated the 7th October 1862, the defendant agreed to supply to his client wooden chests, at the rate of Rs. 1-7 per chest. The second item was to recover Rs. 200, for the breach of the contract, as the defendant did not supply the boxes equivalent to the amount deposited with him by the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant admitted that the sum of Rs. 200 were deposited with his client, but contended that the defendant never broke the contract. He further stated that according to the contract paper he was to deliver to the plaintiff all chests which he might get from two persons named Dhurumsey Canjee, and Jaitha Jairam, with whom the defendant entered into an agreement, and all those boxes which he received from the above named persons, were delivered to the plaintiff.

Mr. Cooper read the contract paper, after which Mr. Nusserwanjee stated, that one anna's stamp was not sufficient for the paper, but it required under Sections I. Schedule A of the stamp Act, one rupee stamp, as the agreement was to do a certain thing, but subsequently Mr. Nusserwanjee waived this objection.

Kayra Gopall examined.—He was a carpenter. He entered into a contract with the defendant. Rs. 50 were paid at first. In all Rs. 300 were paid to the defendant. Witness had received about 250 chests of the value of Rs. 257. There were about ten or twelve chests damaged which he did not take.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Witness was not able to read or write. He never read the contract paper. Knew that *Radha nugures* and *Hulamulee* chests were not agreed to be delivered to him. *Radhanugures* and *Hulamulee* were the species of Bengal chests. Defendant supplied to him chests for about seven months. Defendant had contracted for opium chests.

Thackersey Shamjee, examined by Mr. Cooper stated.—He entered into a contract with the plaintiff. On the 4th June he gave some chests to the plaintiff. Witness had not counted the boxes. Had forty-eight chests, out of which 30 were delivered to the plaintiff, but he declined to take them. Did not know Narrayen Anunt. Witness admitted of having received Rs. 300 from the plaintiff. Could not say how many chests were delivered to plaintiff. After the 17th of June he did not sell any Bengal chests to any one. Witness sold the 30 chests on account of the plaintiff's refusing to take them.

Cross-examined.—Sudavudee Chests were agreed to be delivered. The 30 chests which he offered to the plaintiff were Sudavudee chests, plaintiff knew that the price of the large chests was Rs. 1-8, and he therefore agreed to pay that rate per chest. He entered into an agreement with Dhurumsey Canjee and Jaitha Jairam to receive Sudavudee chests. The chests which witness received from these men were delivered to the plaintiff.

By the Court.—Witness swore that he offered 30 chests to the defendant, but he did not take them.

Mooljee Damjee said.—He purchased empty Bengal chests from the defendant's shop. About a month ago he purchased from the defendant some chests, large and small. Witness sold the boxes to one Ladhoo Thakersey. He purchased them at the rate of Rs. 1-7.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee :—He received the summons on Wednesday. Had purchased four kinds of Bengal chests. Did not know the names of the inferior sorts of chests.

Narayen Anunt proved that from Assad Sood 1st till Asso Vud 1st, he purchased about 100 boxes from the defendant. After Assad Sood 1st he paid Rs. 1-12 for the whole and three quarter boxes. One Ludha Puemjee stated that his shop was opposite to the defendant's. He knew that there was some dispute between the plaintiff and defendant regarding the rates. From Asso Vud 1st the defendant sold some boxes to several persons. This man and the last witness were brought forward to prove that the defendant supplied the boxes of superior kinds to other persons and did not deliver them to the plaintiff. This was the case for the plaintiff.

Thakersey Shamjee examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee said,—Dhurumsey Canjee and Jaitha Jyraz supplied him with Bengal chests. The contract was to supply to the plaintiff all those boxes which he was to receive from these two men, 30 Sudavudee chests were not taken by the plaintiff. Witness sold them on Kartick Sood 1st. Since the last five months he sold Radhanugures and Hulamulee boxes. Never sold 100 boxes to Narrayen Anunt. Witness swore that he never received any more Sudavudee chests from Dhurumsey and Jairaz.

His Honor observed that it was a most difficult thing to deal with a case of this kind. The case was for a breach of a written agreement. It was admitted that the defendant agreed to deliver to the plaintiff all Bengali chests, which he might get from Damjee and Jayraz. Defendant said this like any honest man. Plaintiff said that he suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 200, in consequence of the defendant's non-performance of the contract. From the evidence it appeared that the contract was broken by the defendant. Such evidence was very easily obtained. Narrayen Anunt never appeared on the last occasion when this case was tried before His Honor the third Judge, and when the plaintiff was non-united. He said that since Kartuck that he had been purchasing goods from the defendant. He paid them money, and his manager came on business for him. This evidence was not reliable. Mooljee swore that he purchased 85 chests from the defendant. The defendant was very honest in his statement. He said he had 30 boxes. Plaintiff might have various reasons for not taking delivery of these boxes. Defendant does not deny that he sold boxes to others. The evidence of Mooljee Damjee, Narayen, and Ludha was quite unsatisfactory. It appeared to the court that the plaintiff broke the contract. He admitted that he did not take the damaged boxes as the defendant did give good ones to other persons. A verdict was returned for plaintiff for Rs. 24-14-0.

POONA.

DEFAMATION.—We understand that Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, has filed a suit in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court of Poona, for damages to the extent of fifteen thousand Rupees, against Major Morgan, Commandant of Poorundhur Sanatarium, the cause for this action arose, we understand, through Captain Morgan expelling Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, from the Cantonment of Poorundhur, while he was on a short visit to the hill owing to a personal altercation between the plaintiff and defendant. We understand that this case will be removed to the Judges' Court from the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court. We have all along suggested to Government, and now repeat that either an European of experience or any other competent person who is well qualified in the English language should be appointed to the post, and let the present Principal Sudder Ameen be pensioned, for he is an elderly man, who should not be allowed by Government to do further work.—*Observer, Nov.* 26.

BENGAL.

WE noticed a few days ago the intentions of the government as regards its military officers and their tenure of lands, or their entering into commercial pursuits speculations, in districts where they might be supposed to possess power or exercise influence. Again it is, apparently, about to be taken in the case of some officers in Assam, as Colonel Dunsford, C. B., Brigadier commanding the eastern districts, has received orders to proceed at once to Debroogurh, in Upper Assam, there to preside at a Court of Enquiry to enquire into the conduct of some officers who have been engaged in tea speculations in that country. Colonel Dunsford had reached Darca on his return from Assam when the orders with reference to the Debroogurh Court of Enquiry reached him. In this stage of the case it would be premature and unfair to mention names and express opinions concerning the conduct of those implicated in the transactions which are about to be made the subject of enquiry; but, if all that we have heard be true, we fear that this Court will turn out not to have been assembled without good cause, and that some of those whose acts it will have to canvass and report upon will not come off scatheless.—*Englishman, Nov.* 19.

IT is almost certain that the Legislative Council will not meet at Lahore. The civil camp will be broken up and the establishments will return to the Capital on the arrival of Sir W. Denison for whom the *Arracan* has left. The expected pageantry and pomp of which the Punjab was to be the scene thus ends in gloom. The Exhibition will of course be held, and the local chiefs will gather around Sir Robert Montgomery, sadly and silently. But a sterner teacher than any viceregal durbar or panoplied army will read to the Empire and to Central Asia another lesson than that which would have been heard from the lips of him whose reign has been no brief, whose hopes have been so suddenly cut off.—*Friend of India, Nov.* 15

THE first meeting of the Imperial Legislature, which was summoned for yesterday, stands formally postponed till the 30th instant But in all probability, it will not hold more than a formal meeting this year. It was, we believe, Lord Elgin's intention to nominate Mr. Bullen, late President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, as the second non-official English member, and a better selection could not be made.—*Id.*

Or all our feudatory states none present at once such opposite and such hopeful extremes as Travancore. On the one hand Brahminism exercises a power there of a far more tyrannous kind than in any other part of India. On the other the Raiah's family and his Dewan are more eager to introduce all the latest improvements of our administration than even the Governor of Madras. A Christian sits side by side with a heathen judge in the chief court of the country. The Bible is taught in the official schools. Waste land can be purchased much more cheaply than in Madras. The Dewan, Madava Rao, has united with the first Prince, Rama Vurmah, both accomplished English scholars, in creating a coffee plantation on the Ashambu range of the Western Ghauts. The Rajah of Travancore, except in the short interval of Mr. Maltby's time has of late been most unfortunate in the Political Agents we have sent to assist him. The late General Cullen opposed every effort of the last Rajah to emancipate himself from the influence of the Brahmins, while the present Resident, Mr. Fisher, neglects his duty by studiously abstaining from advising or helping the present Rajah in his tendencies to enlightenment and reform. Prince Rama Vurmah, as a fellow of the Madras University has proposed to the Senate the adoption of the Indian classical tongues as the linguistic test in the degree examinations. The desirable rule has been passed in Calcutta, though Sir Alexander Grant has hitherto failed to carry it in Bombay.—*Id.*

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OUDH.

WE regret to have to announce the death, at Gonda, of Lieutenant Hodgecock, district Superintendent of Police. He died of fever.—*Oudh Gazette, Nov.* 21.

THE cold weather has been very tardy this year, in making its appearance at Lucknow. Until the last change in the moon, we seemed to be in the hot weather by day, at least, and the sudden transition from heat to cold, had its usual effect upon rheumatisms and fevers, which, we are in the shape of have passed away. Although some few people to state, suffering from cold and ordinary sore throat, etheria, we are happy to say, has disappeared.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE have information on which we can rely that so-called *Umritsur* Cotton has recently realized from 45 to 46 Rupees per maund in the Kurrachee market, and one consignment is said to have actually changed hands at the high rate of Rs 50. The value of this Cotton at Umritsur is now about 32 to 34 Rupees.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 13.

THE left wing of the 94th Foot under Major Mercer is now encamped at Shahdera on the banks of the Ravee. The Head Quarter wing under Colonel Buller is on the route from Umritsur to Lahore where it may be expected to arrive on Friday or Saturday—*Id.*

SESSIONS CASE.

Continued (from our Thursday Number.)

Committed by W. Capper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow.

Tried by Colonel L. Barrow, C.B., Commissioner Lucknow.

Government *versus* Zahoor-ool-Hoosain, son of Ikramoola Syud, age 37 years, resident of Ssheswan, prisoner.

The court re-assembles at 9 A. M. the 9th day of June 1863.

10th Witness.—Daroga Wajed Ally is called into court, and sworn, states, I knew Captain Orr, Jackson Sahib and two other sahibs, Mrs. Orr, Miss Jackson and Missy Christian, all came to Lucknow during the mutiny. They were brought to Kaisur Bagh, Lonee Singh's men brought them in, and some Telingas and some of Hurpershaud's men, Lonee Singh's Kamdar. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein, whom I saw on that day, who is now before the court; but had no beard on at that time, was the man who brought them in. The Sahibs were all in irons. They were brought to the Masbook Mahal, and delivered over to me. I saw them first in Huzrut Bagh, from a little distance. There were thousands of people there to see the sight. When the prisoners were brought to me at the door of the Masbook Mahal, there was a rush of people to get in, but my friends stopped them and Mummoo Khan, Zahoor-ool-Hoosein, the prisoners and another Agent of Mithowlee, whose name I don't know, (but people say it was Lakraj) came inside with the prisoners. Some few of the men who had brought in the prisoners also came in. They were confined with me by Mummoo Khan's order. They came from Mithowlee. It was known before that they were coming in. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein sat on one side with Mummoo Khan. The prisoners were some ten or twelve paces off before them. The prisoners were left there in my charge. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein went away in some half an hour. I received the prisoners the day they arrived in Lucknow. I struck off the irons either that night or the next, I forget which, I used to converse with Captain Orr. He complained of Lonee Singh's and Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's treachery. After some days, about fifteen or twenty, of Ahmed-o-la-Shah's force came and took the four Sahibs logues. He took them by force and marched them out opposite to the Tara Ketee and killed them: I know this for certain that Captain Orr and the other three Europeans were killed. I am quite certain that when the prisoners were made over to me that they came from the hands of Lonee Singh's Agents; that the prisoner was one of these Agents; and the other was a Hindoo, whose name I am not acquainted with, and that the prisoner was himself at the Masbook Mahal when the prisoners were made over to me. I know nothing about a khelut being given. This part of the business was in other hands, Meer Mendee, on the part of Mummoo Khan, for Hyder Alli. I looked on the prisoner as Vakeel, and the Hindoo as Kamdar, when the party came in. They were both, I conceive, principals, but the Kamdar would be most so. I received no orders from the Vakeel or Kamdar, only from Mummoo Khan.

11th Witness.—Hydur Ullee is called into court, and sworn, states'; I belonged to the Tosha Khana. I was Meer Mendi's Agent. He was teacher to Brijus Kudur. I carried out orders about Khilluts. I got an order in rebellion to give Khilluts. One to the Raja Lonee Singh fourteen pieces; one to his brother Bhapieces. Eight to Ajeet Singh's nine guns. I was ordered to give the usual khilluts. I gave them to Zehoor-ool-Hoosein himself, all three of them. He said I have paid in the money on account of Illaqua, I have received khillut on this account. He did not say he had go tit for any other reason.

12th Witness.—Oomra Mirza is called into court, and sworn, states, I was with Mummoo Khan in the Mosque. Mummoo Khan saw some officers of Telingas and Nujeebs come inside. Lakraj, Kamdar, of the Raja of Mithowlee, gave a petition to Mummoo Khan, and said we have brought the Sahib Logues and Mem Sahibs from the Raja of Mithowlee, and he asked orders about them. He ordered them to be sent to Dewan khass, to Meer Wajid Ally. I saw, at that time, Zahoor-ool Hoosain, the prisoner before the court, and he was also there. Some three or four men Lakraj when the urzee was given in and the reply came back to give a khillut to the Raja of Mithowlee. I heard before that that Hurpershaud negotiated to bring in these parties from Mithowlee. Agents came in before from Mithowlee. I saw Zahoor-ool Hoosein several times about Mummoo Khan and the prisoner. I did not hear any reason given for giving the khillut. I do not know that any khist was paid in by Loonee Singh on the date he received a khilut. Heard nothing about his being in arrears or paying arrears.

Cross Examined.—I was in Khyrabad with Mummoo Khan, and heard Zahoor-ool-Hoosein say to him, "I have told you formerly that if you had not treated the English in this way, we should not have now been fugitives", this was in allusion to the prisoners, the Europeans. Mummoo Khan replied "what is done, is done, it is fate."

The court find, at this stage of the proceedings, that the witnesses, Hoolee, Bearer of the late Captain Orr; Purwanee, Mahomed Allee, Inspector, and some others are not present, and in consequence adjourns the case and the adjournment is further fixed until such date as Mrs. Rose, (late Mrs. Orr) can be conveniently brought from Calcutta. The evidence, so far as it goes, cannot be so satisfactorily admitted, as it would be if supported by the testimony of one of the European prisoners. Mrs. Rose's evidence is requisite to connect some of the facts sworn to by the native evidence, in which evidence there are discrepancies which may be settled or accounted for by the length of time that has elapsed since the occurrences took place, to which the parties are called on to testify, or from other causes hereafter to be commented on. Further, though on the trial of Lonee Singh in 1858, the Judicial Commissioner admitted the "Captives in Oudh," by W. Wylie, Esq., this court have admitted the objections of the Counsel for the Defence, that such documentory evidence should not be received. This objection, therefore, with the necessity above explained of connecting intelligibly the preceding statements of the several witnesses, necessitates this court calling for the evidence of Mrs. Rose, late Orr, and therefore the Court returns these proceedings to the Committing officer, and requests he will produce this witness.

Court adjourned accordingly.

9th June 1863. L. BARROW, Commissioner.

W. C. CAPPER, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, Lucknow.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, asking me to let you know what will be the earliest date on which it will be convenient for Mrs. Rose to attend the Sessions Court at Lucknow, on the trial of Zahoor-ool-Hoosein, Agent of Raja Lonee Singh.

In reply I beg to bring to your notice that Mrs. Rose was a witness on the trial of Raja Lonee Singh, and all that was required of her was a solemn declaration, sworn to before a Magistrate of Calcutta, setting forth all the facts within her knowledge, relating to the subject matter of the trial.

A reference to the letters of Captain F. A. V. Thurburn, special Assistant to Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, dated 25th January and 22nd February 1859, will satisfy you on this point. I should hope therefore, that the Sessions Court will, in like manner be satisfied, with an affidavit in this case, thereby avoiding much inconvenience to Mrs. Rose and useless expense to the State.

Should it, however, be still considered necessary that Mrs. Rose should proceed to Lucknow and give her evidence in person, I have to state that she will do so as soon as circumstances will permit. She is at present suffering from the effects of an unusually hot season. Our little boy is also suffering from teething, so that she could not now proceed on a journey.

In order to be on the safe side Mrs. Rose cannot name an earlier day than the 1st of September next, but on that day (D. V.) she will attend the Court at Lucknow, if her doing so be considered indispensable by the Sessions Court.

I need not say that the 1st of November next, would suit Mrs. Rose better than the 1st of September, if there should be no objection to the latter date.

I shall also be happy, if desired, to forward to you an affidavit from Peerun, Ayah, who was all the time with Mrs. Rose in the Mithowlee jungle, and is now here.—I have, &c., W. G. ROSE.

No. 6 Commercial Buildings, 17th June 1863.

Memorandum on Mr. Rose's letter regarding Mrs. Rose's attendance as a witness on the trial of Zahoor-ool-Hoosein

The witness is at Calcutta, and it is at great personal inconvenience her attendance can be secured. The Commissioner was so fully aware of this that he commenced the trial of Zahoor-ool-Hoosein, hoping to dispose of the case without this witness, in order to save her this trouble, but, whether it is the length of time or other causes, the evidence is so contradictory, in some respects, that it might be difficult to convict without Mrs. Rose's testimony. The Commissioner is quite waare also that in 1859, on Lonee Singh's trial (for he was one of the Commissioners who tried him) that Mrs. Orr's written evidence or affidavit and the book entitled "Captives in Oudh" were received on the proceedings without requiring the attendance of Mrs. Orr, but circumstances have much changed since then. The prisoner Zahoor-ool-Hoosein has European counsel, and although it has been pointed out to him how little avail it is for him to object to the evidence on account of a mere form, still he presses it on the court, and as the Counsel observes, in justice to his client, he feels bound to have the witness personally in court. Under these circumstances the Commissioner had no alternative, but to call Mrs. Rose, and with reference to the delay asked for, trusts it will be no greater inconvenience for her to attend on the day two months after the last assembly of the court, namely, on the 10th August next, as the Commissioner cannot well postpone case beyond that date.

June, 1863. L. BARROW, Commissioner.

W. C. C[illegible] Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow.

SIR,—I have acknowledge receipt of your cover enclosing a summons to Mrs. Rose to attend the Commissioner and Sessions Court at Lucknow on the 10th August next—a Judge's Court of Lucknow on Sessions, in district where they might be supposed to possess power or exercise influence. Again it is, apparently, about to be taken in the case of some officers in Assam, as Colonel Dunsford, C. B., Brigadier commanding the eastern districts, has received orders to proceed at once to Debroogurh, in Upper Assam, there to preside at a Court of Enquiry to enquire into the conduct of some officers who have been engaged in tea speculations in that country. Colonel Dunsford had reached Darca on his return from Assam when the orders with reference to the Debroogurh Court of Enquiry reached him. In this stage of the case it would be premature and unfair to mention names and express opinions concerning the conduct of those implicated in the transactions which are about to be made the subject of enquiry; but, if all that we have heard be true, we fear that this Court will turn out not to have been assembled without good cause, and that some of those whose acts it will have to canvass and report upon will not come off scatheless.—*Englishman, Nov.* 19.

IT is almost certain that the Legislative Council will not meet at Lahore. The civil camp will be broken up and the establishments will return to the Capital on the arrival of Sir W. Denison for whom the *Arracan* has left. The expected pageantry and pomp of which the Punjab was to be the scene thus ends in gloom. The Exhibition will of course be held, and the local chiefs will gather around Sir Robert Montgomery, sadly and silently. But a sterner teacher than any viceregal durbar or panoplied army will read to the Empire and to Central Asia another lesson than that which would have been heard from the lips of him whose reign has been no brief, whose hopes have been so suddenly cut off.—*Friend of India, Nov.* 15

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Or all our feudatory states none present at once such opposite and such hopeful extremes as Travancore. On the one hand Brahminism exercises a power there of a far more tyrannous kind than in any other part of India. On the other the Raiah's family and his Dewan are more eager to introduce all the latest improvements of our administration than even the Governor of Madras. A Christian sits side by side with a heathen judge in the chief court of the country. The Bible is taught in the official schools. Waste land can be purchased much more cheaply than in Madras. The Dewan, Madava Rao, has united with the first Prince, Rama Vurmah, both accomplished English scholars, in creating a coffee plantation on the Ashambu range of the Western Ghauts. The Rajah of Travancore, except in the short interval of Mr. Maltby's time has of late been most unfortunate in the Political Agents we have sent to assist him. The late General Cullen opposed every effort of the last Rajah to emancipate himself from the influence of the Brahmins, while the present Resident, Mr. Fisher, neglects his duty by studiously abstaining from advising or helping the present Rajah in his tendencies to enlightenment and reform. Prince Rama Vurmah, as a fellow of the Madras University has proposed to the Senate the adoption of the Indian classical tongues as the linguistic test in the degree examinations. The desirable rule has been passed in Calcutta, though Sir Alexander Grant has hitherto failed to carry it in Bombay.—*Id.*

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11th August 1863.—Zahoorool-Hoosein in court. Police bring up witnesses originally sent for on 10th August 1863. Mr. Sandys writes that he has withdrawn from defence.

Mr. Mumford says that the evidence of Holee, bearer, has been taken but I don't see it filed. The three witnesses Kaim Hoosain, Surfaraz Hoosain and Sakhawait Hoosain, who are present are for defence—not having been present in the Lower Court. There is no objection, as they are here to record their statements.

Surfaraz Allee (not Hoosain) son of Ahmud Hoosain, Chief Constable, 4th Grade, of Hurdiu Police for three years, sworn, I don't know why I am called. When the Mithowlee prisoners came in, I lived near the black jail, where defendant also lived. I was in Sheikh Sookhun's Resala, and believe that prisoners were in Lucknow at the time, but did not see them brought. Heard that a Hindoo had brought them, perhaps Kessree Singh. I saw defendant take rupees and gold mohurs which he had brought before me in chowk. I do not know how many, but he had one bag and his man another, the prisoners the day they arrived in Lucknow. I knew before, came and paid a nuzzer and a letter reporting arrival of sahibs. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein and Kedar Sing came with him. Mummoo Khan ordered prisoners to be taken to Darogah Wajid Allee, and he went inside to the Begum, and he came out soon afterwards and went to where the prisoners were, with Zahoor-ool-Hoosein. I went home. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein had come in the day before. I did not hear him say anything then or at any time with any one. Before they came in Bahadoor Allee and Gujjadhur Sing (as I hear) had pressed Zahoor-ool-Hoosein for these people, but nothing before me. I know Lukraj had a khillut but never saw him wearing it, nor was a khillut given that day. Vakeels never get khilluts. Some twenty days after that I did ask him how had the sahibs come and he said Lakraj had brought them, he could not help it.

To Defendant.—I did not hear contents of the urzee. I don't remember any conversation between you and Mummoo Khan. I heard a general rumour that the sahib had said that if his life was spared he would clear out the Baillie Guard and get the Kingdom restored.

Witnesses will sign ikrarnamehs to appear when called for, and Defendant sent before, case standing postponed till 15th November 1863.

WILLIAM C. CAPPER, Officiating Commissioner.

11th August, 1863.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 19.

(To be continued.)

HEIGHTS ABOVE THE UMBEYLA PASS.

November 11th.

DEAR HELOISE.—"To continue the history of my existence, which has been anything but unexciting; in fact it is most satisfactory to be able to congratulate myself at still being alive, and well, for the sword and bullet has done its deadly work, and sickness has been tolerably rife of late. It will probably ever remain an incomprehensible matter—why, we remained a month in a difficult hill pass, cramped for room, and living in an atmosphere none of the sweetest, with an innumerable and treacherous legion of demi savages around us. However, there is always a reason for these proceedings, though not often apparent to the public. A military expedition of a difficult nature, should be entrusted entirely to a military chief; the admixture of a civil element is at the least unadvisable; if any tyros in fill him to start from Calcutta with the least possible warfare distrusted their general for a moment, Sir Neville Chamberlain has given ample proof of late, that any distrust, was untimely and misplaced. It is of little use inquiring now, what train of circumstances led the Eusofzai Field Force, into a pass eight miles in length, and more difficult by far to traverse, than the far-famed Khyber; it is useless lamenting the force did not march through it, and at once commence operations in the Chumla valley; the machine was too bulky, and cumbrous, for the work; and instead of its having completed the entire extinction of a wretched fanatic band and subdued a couple of turbulent tribes, it may as yet be said to have effected little or nothing. And yet has had some of the severest fighting, Indian soldiers have ever been called to take part in. The last sad affair, reminds one more of those treacherous attacks one associates with Kaffirs, and New Zealanders, than with anything customary in the East; but the fact is these Buneyrwalls are physically—a splendid race of men; and clad in loose flowing garments, and turbans of blue, are as formidable as they look. To watch any single man among them coming to the attack, reminds one of some tragic character fretting on the stage, with a huge shield on his left arm, and sword brandished in the right, he starts towards his antagonist, and then goaded on by the shrill music of the fill pipe, which differs little from the one used in Scotland, he bounds like a war-cry which is taken up by a thousand of the wild band; their drums beat, and banners are waved frantically, and one and all charge down upon our serried ranks, and breastworks. Let us give these men every credit, with six days food on their backs, with their sword and shield or ruder firelocks, they have rallied to the patriotic call now ringing on every mountain crest, and inevery cavern over the Northern Frontier; the Akhoon of Swat, and Moulvie Abdoollah from their wild homes, have spread the fire of fanaticism far and wide, until these benighted tribes have joined to fight for their fertile-hill embosomed valleys, and their religion. It is difficult to understand how so large a flame, could have been kindled by this expedition to exterminate a few miserable outlaws, unless indeed, smouldering embers have existed in this little known tract for many years past. The cry has gone along the border, and echoes around the Peshawur valley. In Englands cantonment there, the military are alert.

In the narrow pass of Umbeyla, Sunday was a day of prayer; with our enemy—Friday was set apart; and surely on Friday rerouted, the Buneyrwall prayed and returned to one more attack. The exploit of the Coke-ke pultun, will scarce have ceased to draw forth admiration, when our last Friday's fight, will be noised abroad, and bring grief to many a home; and it will tend to shew those of the public, who think on these matters, how difficult a task is that of managing bill campaigns. It is said that under most generals, a thousand men would never have escaped from the difficult pass through the territory of the Buneyrwall.

It was deemed impossible to advance with force sufficient, and yet hold the pass for communication with our depots—Rustoom, and Nowakilla, in the rear, for to obviate this difficulty, working parties have road along time past been employed, cutting a zigzag the crest of heights, on the right and then along Pamouli, white mountain, and via Khamoon to territory of Eusofzai, down in the plains of the friendly and where we locate from whence we draw our supplies, tion being to have a nesick, and wounded. The intenour base, through a road of easy communication with runs directly *from* the country to be disputed, as it Working parties of H. M.'s 71st of the Buneyrwall, employed, cutting the new track, and 101st, had been pleted it, thus getting further, and of nearly completed picket. Then came Friday, the days from our battle for the Buneyrwall, on the 6th day of fever and Our Pioneers had

could not thereby allow himself to be turned aside from the path which he had entered only from the best conviction of its fitness, and that if it were found impossible to carry through the coming Parliament that which he felt to be necessary for the good of the country, he should be compelled, however unwillingly, to make further use of his constitutional right of dissolution. This is in accordance with what a short time ago was repeatedly said, that M. von Bismark's plan was to proceed from dissolution to dissolution for the purpose of convincing the King that government is impossible with the present Constitution, and of inducing him at last to perpetrate a *coup d'etat*.

The watchword of the Opposition at the late elections, was, as you know, "Re-election," and it was obeyed to a very large extent; 238 deputies having been re-elected. Of the 106 seats for for which new deputies are as yet known to have been returned (there are several double elections), a great many were vacated by the refusal of the former deputies to present themselves for re-election, a refusal based, the papers cautiously say, on personal grounds, which means, in most instances, that those persons were public functionaries or in some way dependent on Government, and could not afford, to run counter to it, or else that they did not choose to accept from their electors, or from the National Verein, that payment of their substitutes which Ministers have refused any longer to make. Some few seats were also given up by reason of bad health and private affairs. The retirement of the former deputies, or their non-election, has not, in the majority of cases, proceeded from a change of political feeling in the constituencies they represented. Of the re-elected, it is calculated that 116 are of the party of Progress, out of 135 who constituted that party in the last Chamber, 80 Left Centre out of 96, 14 Ultramontanes out of 32, and 7 Conservatives out of 11. Of the 28 Poles who have been returned to the Chamber, (a gain of seven to that fraction over the previous general election) two are in prison on political charges, besides the three who are fugitives. M. Waldeck has declared that he sits for his old borough of Bielefeld, so that his place at Berlin will have to be filled up by a new election. M. Schulze-Delitzsch, on the country, takes his seat for Berlin and leaves Elberfeld to find a representative in his stead.

A Berlin paper says, under date of Dantsic, 28th of October, that "Captain Barneson, of an English vessel, has been condemned to 6,000 thalers fine and confiscation of the goods, for smuggling of muskets, a fraud on the revenue, with aggravating circumstances. If this be the case of the Bessie, as is presumable, I am informed that duty had been paid on the arms in question in the Hanoverian port of Harburg, where they arrived on board another vessel, and were reshipped per Bessie; so that, whatever penalties the vessel or captain, might incur for having on board munitions of war destined for the Polish insurgents, the charge of smuggling could hardly be maintained in presence of proofs of the payment of duty in a Zollverein port. The difficulty probably arose from the muskets having been put on board the Bessie in packages, stated to contain earthenware, and of whose contents the captain himself is believed to have been ignorant. I hear that the affair is in the hands of the lawyers.

HOME SCANDAL.

(THE Evening Star, Nov. 3.)

THE ears of London society have for many days back been tingling with an extraordinary scandal. It would be the feeblest affectation for any one mixing with the world of our metropolis to assume the aspect of ignorance on the subject. Wherever men meet together the story is talked of. Although it has been noticed, and in brief and vague terms, by only one London newspaper, it has been blazoned all over the country, and, whoever now opens a provincial newspaper is sure to find the story alluded to in its columns. At first the rumour appeared so extravagant and absurd that people took it for a mere jest, or for the wildest of *canards*. We must say for our own part, as we were the first to allude to it, that no mention of such a scandal should have appeared in these columns if our information on the subject were no better than which current gossip supplies. We had however, reason to fear that the story, true or false, rested upon garment different foundation from the basis of guesswork elevated on which so many scandals of a scarce say that the into notoriety. It is hardly necessary to be tried story is of an action for [illegible] of the co-respondent before long, and in which [illegible] in England. A statesman is one of the most distinguished all over man remarkable for long and active career in the highest the world for politics, is thus charged with one of departments offence against the moral code which the [illegible] profess to hold in common. This, surely, is surprise enough for even the most and insatiable of gossips. Yet even this was not all. For in a day or two it was confidently asserted that the eminent personage alluded to had acknowledged the substantial truth of the charge by effecting a compromise. We ourselves noticed this rumour publicly, having heard it on what we conceived to be reliable authority; but at the same time taking care not to pledge ourselves in any way for the truth of the statement. We are now authoritatively informed that no compromise has taken place. The solicitor for the petitioner has addressed a letter to us, which the public may read in our columns to-day, and in which he explicitly denies that there is any foundation whatever for the rumour of a compromise. So far, then, current report led the public astray. The action, which at first seemed utterly incredible to almost every one, is apparently in progress, and has not been compromised.

Painful as the whole affair is, we cannot help being glad that the latest part of the scandal proves untrue. Indeed, it would be hard to believe that a great public man, whose career has attracted the eyes of more than one generation, and whose repute is now part of the historical property of England, could have condescended to give consistency to such a charge by paying money to compromise it. We have often disapproved of portions of the policy of the statesman in question, but he has always seemed to us one of the last men in the world likely thus to submit to a brand upon his reputation. However the gossip of clubs and the scandal of the streets may anatomise the private reputation of a great public man, yet the healthy opinion of the country never pronounces its decisions upon hearsay evidence or *ex parte* statements. No man in England, were he the most sensitive recluse, has any reason to shrink from a public inquiry into his conduct, if he is conscious that it cannot be rightfully impugned. These are not the days when party spirit runs so high that political enemies would trump up false charges against a statesman, or delight in endorsing a scandal simply because it breathed upon the pureness of his name. No prominent politician living has political enemies so bitter that they would not rejoice to see him cleared of any scandalous accusation. The statesman whose private character rumour now deals with has public antagonists and unflinching critics indeed, and he has few, if any, personal enemies, and he has certainly no enemy who would not regret to see a stain imprinted on his reputation. Therefore there could be no legitimate excuse for such a man's escaping from the publicity of an unjust accusation by stooping to buy off the accuser. Compromise in such a case would simply mean confession. We do not exaggerate when we say that such confession would be felt as a humiliation all over the country. Since the report exists, since the story is told, since nothing remove the fact that the charge has been actually made, the sincere wish of every rational and impartial man must be that the question shall be fairly and formlly tried out, and that the truth may fully appear. Concealment of any kind, even the most honest and well intentioned, can do no good. The best that can now be hoped for is full and thorough publicity.

If then this great scandal, so sudden, so utterly unexpected, so incredible to all reasonable appearance, has to be tried out we see no use in affecting to ignore the matter. There are of course many questions concerning the private lives of public men into which it is not decorous for journals to enter. But if in a few days or weeks we are to have a cause tried, in which one of the most influential and prominent of living statemen is to be implicated—if all the provincial and all the foreign journals are to teem meanwhile with daily paragraphs relating to the coming cause celebre, and setting forth names and dates at full length, we can really see no earthly advantage to be gained by london journals pretending ignorance of what all the word talks about. Already we are aware that exaggeration and gossip have been at their work, and have dragged into the case the names of parties who have nothing whatever to do with it. If the cause really comes for trial it will possess no more private interest—it will be no mere scrap of scandal for club-room gossip and chuckling commentary: it will involve considerations of deep political and national interest. It will be an event which, if it does not result in such an issue as we must all desire, cannot but affect the political situation of the country. It will in any case involve the reputation of the closing years of a career which is identified all over the world with the most important events of Great Britain's policy in the present century. Such a subject as this cannot possibly be hidden away in a quiet corner until the formal moment arrives when it becomes the theme of Judical duestion. It is because we deprecate reckless comment and conjecture and unscrupulous exaggeration because we have seen how many innocent and unaccused names have even already been hawked wantonly about in connection with this case, that we deem it entierely unsuited for the blundering efforts at concealment which a false delicacy would employ. It is something to have obtained at least a public denial of the report that such a cause had been disposed of by a compromise. We trust that a full investigation may prove that no possible need of compromise ever existed on the part of the eminent man whose conduct has been so suddenly and strangely impugned.

DIVORCE COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR."

SIR,—I beg to inform you that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made in your paper of the 31st ult., viz—"that an arrangement had been entered into between the petitioner and respondent in a certain important suit now instituted in the Divorce Court, and that the terms of such arrangement had been agreed to."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. WELLS,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

47, Moorgate-street, London, E. C., Nov. 2.

MR. DISRAELI.—We are glad to be able to state, on the authority of a well-informed contemporary, that the unfavourable rumours concerning the health of Mr. Disraeli, which have recently gained currency, are without foundation.

SIR WILLIAM ATHERTON.—We regret to announce the serious illness of Sir William Atherton, the late Attorney-General. His illness has, indeed, assumed such a form as to alarm his friends.

THE SURVIVORS OF CAMPERDOWN.

(Army and Navy Gazette, Oct. 10.)

THERE now remain but seven gallant veteran officers who shared in the glories of the battle of Camperdown, one of whom is an Admiral of the White, another Vice Admiral of the White, one retired Rear Admiral, one retired Captain, and three retired Commanders. The battle of Camperdown, as our readers are well aware was fought on October 11, 1797, by Admiral Duncan on the coast of Holland, and was one of the greatest naval battles ever fought. It is a matter of history that at the moment the fleet at the Nore—which was then in open mutiny from well known grievances, and which had been long and patiently borne—heard that the Dutch fleet, under Admiral de Winter was at sea, they replaced their officers in command, and weighed anchor to meet the proud Hollander. Well did our British tars in going into action on that auspicious day "all bitter memory of the past resolve to wipe away," and they did wipe out the past by a great and glorious victory within five miles of the Dutch coast, where their two admirals and fifteen ships of war were taken or destroyed, which victory made the venerable Admiral Duncan a peer, besides receiving the thanks of Parliament and a grant of 3000*l.* per annum for his own life and that of his two next successors, and gained for the mutineers the thanks of a grateful nation. The following is an epitome of the services of the surviving veteran officers, showing how they have progressed since they entered the Navy, some of them well and other very indifferently:—

Admiral of the White, Sir Edward Harvey. K.C.B., who has been in receipt of a good-service pension of 300*l.* per annum since May, 1862, has three medals and two clasps. He was born in 1783; entered the Navy in 1793; was midshipman of the Prince of Wales, 98, at the capture of Trinidad and destruction of a Spanish squadron in Chaguaramas Bay, February, 1797, and of Boulieu 40, at Camperdown; acting lieutenant of the Southampton, 32, at the capture of the Danish and Swedish West India Islands in 1801; and after serving a short time in the North sea, joined the Apollo, 36, which frigate, with Captain Dixon and every other crew, was lost on the coast of Portugal, April 1, 1804, the remainder of the men being in a great measure saved through the instrumentality of Mr. Harvey. After further serving or the Home station. he joined the Intrepid, 64 and commanded the detachment of seamen and marines from the ship at the capture of Capri, and served at the defence of Gaeta. He was advanced to the command, in 1808, of the Cephalus, 18, and captured four French privateers and several small merchant vessels; and while employed at the defence of Sicily, was engaged with the gunboats and batteries on the coast of Calabria. He obtained post rank in 1811 into the Topaze, 36, and brought her home from the Mediterranean and paid her off in 1812. From 1830 to 1834 he commanded the Undaunted, 46, on the Cape of Good Hope, African, and East India stations, during which period he commanded a squadron at the time and insurrection in the Isle of France. In 1838 he commanded the Malabar, 74, attached to the fo [illegible], where America from 1839 to 1842 the Implacable and at the his services in 1840, on the coast of a gold medal, blockade of Alexandria, procured Grand Turk. He sabre, and decoration from 1847; was Admiral obtained flag rank December 1848, to April, 1853; Superintendent of Malta harbour, 1854 was Commander-in-Chief at that station. He became Vice-Admiral 4 July 1857 to June 1860 at Devonport, and hoisted the rank of Admiral. Sir which date he now serving as a comparatively old Edward's list the West India station. The country commandedly ungrateful to her old servants.

is one admiral of the White Thomas Bennett has a Rear and two clasps. He was born in 1785, entered the Navy in March, 1797, and was a volunteer in the Monarch, 74, and wounded at the battle of Camperdown. He afterwards served at the Nore, in the North Sea and on the African and West India stations; and in November, 1799 assisted at the capture off the island of Jamaica of the Asturians, 28 and returned home in 1802. He was lieutenant of the Camelion, 18, in 1803, and commanded her boats at the capture of the Renard, 10, under the batteries of Rimsaol, and on several other occasions. He joined the Seahorse, 42, in 1805, and was engaged at the capture of the Turkish frigate Badere Zaffer, 60 guns, and action with the squadron in 1808, and commanded a detachment of boats at the capture of the islands of Gianuti and Pianoza in 1808. He next served in the Baltic, at Halifax, and Newfoundland, on which latter station, in 1813, he witnessed the capture of the Elbredge Gerry, 14, an American privateer. In 1819 he served on the coast of Ireland, and afterwards off St. Helena, until the death of Buonaparte, when he conveyed the news to the Isle of France. He was employed at the Cape of Good Hope in 1822 and 1823. From April, 1827, until posted September 16, 1828, he served on the Irish Station; from 1834 to 1838, commanded the Rainbow, 28, and assisted in suppressing a rebellion amongst the slaves at St. Kitt's. He became a Rear-Admiral May, 1855, and Vice-Admiral January 1862.

Rear-Admiral (Retired) William Slaughter, K.H., has a medal and three clasps. He was born in 1787, and entered the Navy in 1794. He was in Cornwallis, a celebrated retreat, June 16 and 17, 1795, in the Triumph, 74, and firstclass volunteer of the same ship at the battle of Camperdown. He afterwards served at Spithead, and in 1805 was constantly engaged on the coast of France, and for his conduct in cutting out a French national vessel from under the batteries of Calais received the admiral's thanks, and was promoted. He was lieutenant of the Lucifer at the passage of the Dardanelles, and served at the defence of Ionea; and the Amphion, 32, in the Adriatic; and served in her boats at the capture of Cortellazzo, with six gun vessels and convoy under its protection, in 1809, and captured with the boats of the Amphion and Cerberus the town of Grao and a convoy protected by French troops, the whole of whom were killed, wounded or made prisoners, for which he was promoted to Commander November 21, 1810. He commander the Archer, sloop, off Dunkerque, and in the expedition against New Orleans from December, 1812, to September, 1815; was employed in the Coastguard from 1829 until 1832; was nominated a K. H. January 1, 1837, and advanced to post rank 10th of the same month. He has been three times wounded and twice gazetted, and became retired Rear-Admiral May 14, 1857.

Captain (Retired) George Hillier, a commander on the out-pensions of Greenwich Hospital, has a medal and four clasps. He entered the Navy in 1787 as a volunteer on board the Alfred, 74, and was wounded in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794. In 1795 he served at the capture of the Dutch ship Alliance, 36; and was mate of the Ardent, 64, at Camperdown, and again wounded. He was promoted to Lieutenant January 16, 1798, and while serving in the Alliance was in action with gunboats at Gibraltar. He was senior of the Tigre, 80, at the defence of St. Jean d'Acre in 1799; and in the expedition to Egypt, and battles of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March, 1801; and at the close of the campaign was presented with the Turkish gold medal. In 1804 he was senior of the Antelope, 50, in an attack on the flottilla off Ostend and Gazetted, and in 1809 served with the fire ships in the expedition to the Scheldt. He became Commander January 21, 1824, and retired Captain May 4, 1863.

Commander (Retired) Thomas Colby, on the Military Department of Greenwich Hospital, has a medal and five clasps. He was born in 1792, entered the Navy March, 1797, and served in the Bedford, 74, off Camperdown; in the Foudroyant, 80, at the defeat of Commodore Bompart's squadron in Donegal Bay in 1798; in the Centurion, 50, when she beat off Admiral Linois' squadron in Vizagapatam Roads in 1804; in the boats of the St. Fiorenzo, 36, and assisted at the capture of a French lugger; and was promoted to Lieutenant April 8, 1805, into the Thunderer, 74, and in her served in Calder's action and at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, at the defence of Gaeta in 1806, and in 1807 at the passage of the Dardanelles and destruction of the Turkish squadron, when he received two splinter wounds, and was gazetted; and cooperated with the army in Egypt in the attack upon Rosetta. In 1809, while in command of a boat, he cut out a Faench armed transport in Quiberon Bay. In 1810, 1811, and 1812, he served in the Mediterranean, and was senior of the Prince of Wales, 98, at the fall of Genoa in 1814, and was advanced to Commander, May 14 following.

Commander (Retired) William Somerville, on the lieutenants out-pensions of Greenwich Hospital, has a medal and two clasps. He was born in 1775, and entered the Navy in 1791 as A.B. He was master's mate of the Isis, 50, at Camperdown, and was placed on board one of the prizes and sent to Sheerness, and was made Lieutenant December 17, 1798. He was lieutenant of the Babet, 20, at the capture of the Dutch fleet in the Texel in 1799, and served on shore with the army. In 1800 he was at the attack on the French squadron and capture of La Desiree, 40, in Dunkirk; and in 1801, when in the Atalante sloop, was severely wounded, capturing a Spanish privateer off Ferrol. He accepted the rank of retired Commander October 1, 1840.

Commander (Retired). Spalding Mitchell has a medal and clasp. He entered the Navy in 1796 as first class volunteer, and was midshipman of the Beaulieu 40, at Camper-down. In 1805 he served as mate of the Malta, 80, in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, and was made Lieutenant, January 22, 1806. He served in the operations of 1807 against Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and in 1809 took command of the boats and brought off a vessel which the Charwell sloop had driven ashore on the Ile de Bourbon, and in the same year was severely wounded. by the explosion of a powder horn while in the act of pointing a gun for the purpose of covering the retreat of a party that had been sent on shore for water near St. Denis, and for which the Patriotic Society voted him a gratuity. From 1811 to 1814 the served on the North American and West India stations, and in 1812 jumped overboard and saved the life of a seaman. He accepted the rank of retired Commander October 13, 1836.

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On Demand (Head Office)	2s.	0½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. do. 6 do. 5 " "
Do. do. 12 do. 6 " "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	1⅝d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	1¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	1¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	1⅞d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0⅞d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 25th November 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at	2s.	1¾d.	"
Do. Demand	2s.	0⅞d.	"
Do. Scotland "			
Do. Ireland "			

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 2s. 0¼d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months' sight	3	"
Do. 6 "	4	"
Do. 12 "	5	"

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any Information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 18th November 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MESS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c